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and repeat it every five or ten minutes, till a wine glass or two has been consumed. When the natural respiration is restored, put the person in a warm bed, and suffer him to remain quiet.

All rough treatment, such as rolling the body on casks, holding it up by the heels, &c. should be carefully avoided.

Medical assistance should in all cases be provided as speedily as possible.

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

The following Report of the Medical Committee of the Jennerian Society on the subject of Vaccination, has been subscribed by 21 Physicians, and 29 Surgeons of the first eminence in the Metropolis; and has been ordered to be printed and circulated among the members of the Society. It is inserted here, with a view to its more extensive circulation.

THE medical council of the Royal Jennerian Society, having been informed that various cases had occurred, which excited prejudices against vaccine inoculation, and tended to check the progress of that important discovery in this kingdom, appointed a committee of twenty-five of their members to inquire, not only into the nature and truth of such cases, but also into the evidence respecting instances of small pox, alleged to have occurred twice in the same person.

In consequence of this reference the committee made diligent inquiry into the history of a number of cases, in which it was supposed that vaccination had failed to prevent the small pox, and also such cases of small pox as were stated to have happened subsequently to the natural or inoculated small pox.

In the course of their examination the committee learned, that opinions and assertions had been advanced and circulated, which charged the cow pox with rendering patients liable to particular diseases, frightful in their appearance, and hitherto unknown; and judging such opinions to be connected with the question as to the

efficacy of the practice, they thought it incumbent upon them to examine also into the validity of these injurious statements respecting vaccination.

After a very minute investigation of these subjects, the result of their inquiries has been submitted to the medical council; and from the report of the committee it appears:

1, That most of the cases, which have been urged in proof of the inefficiency of vaccination, and which have been the subjects of public attention and conversation, are either wholly unfounded, or grossly misrepresented.

2, That other cases, brought forward as instances of the failure of vaccination to prevent the small pox, are now allowed, by the very persons who first related them, to have been erroneously stated.

3, That the statements of the greater part of those cases have been already carefully investigated, ably discussed, and fully refuted, by different writers on the subject.

4, That notwithstanding the most incontestible proofs of such misrepresentations, a few medical men have persisted in repeatedly bringing the same unfounded and refuted reports, and misrepresentations before the public, thus perversely and disingenuously labouring to excite prejudices against vaccination.

5, That in some printed accounts, adverse to vaccination, in which the writers had no authenticated facts to support the opinions they advanced, nor any reasonable arguments to maintain them, the subject has been treated with indecent and disgusting levity; as if the good or evil of society were fit objects for sarcasm and ridicule.

6, That when the practice of vaccination was first introduced and recommended by Dr. Jenner, many persons, who had never seen the effects of the vaccine fluid on the human system, who were almost wholly unacquainted with the history of vaccination, the characteristic marks of the genuine vesicle, and the cautions necessary to be observed in the management of it, and were therefore incompetent to decide whether patients were properly vaccinated or not, ne-

vertheless ventured to inoculate for the cow pox.

7, That many persons have been declared duly vaccinated, when the operation was performed in a very negligent and unskilful manner, and when the inoculator did not afterwards see the patients, and therefore could not ascertain whether infection had taken place or not; and that to this cause are certainly to be attributed many of the cases adduced in proof of the inefficacy of cow pox.

8, That some cases have been brought before the committee, on which they could form no decisive opinion, from the want of necessary information as to the regularity of the preceding vaccination, or the reality of the subsequent appearance of the small pox.

9, That it is admitted by the committee that a few cases have been brought before them, of persons having the small pox, who had apparently passed through the cow pox in a regular way.

10, That cases supported by evidence equally strong, have been also brought before them, of persons who after having once regularly passed through the small pox, either by inoculation or natural infection, have had that disease a second time.

11, That in many cases, in which the small pox has occurred a second time, after inoculation or the natural disease, such recurrence has been particularly severe, and often fatal; whereas, when it has appeared after vaccination, the disease has generally been so mild, as to lose some of its characteristic marks, and in many instances, to render its existence doubtful.

12, That it is a fact well ascertained, that in some particular states of certain constitutions, whether vaccine or variolous matter be employed, a local disease only will be excited by inoculation, the constitution remaining unaffected; yet that matter taken from such local vaccine or variolous pustule is capable of producing a general and perfect disease.

13, That if a person, bearing the strongest and most indubitable marks of having had the small pox, be repeatedly inoculated for that disease, a pustule may be produced, the mat-

ter of which will communicate the disease to those who have not been previously infected.

14, That although it is difficult to determine precisely the number of exceptions to the practice, the medical council are fully convinced, that the failure of vaccination, as a preventive of the small pox, is a very rare occurrence.

15, That of the immense number who have been vaccinated in the army and navy, and in different parts of the United Kingdom, and in every quarter of the globe, scarcely any instances of such failure have been reported to the committee, but those which are said to have occurred in the metropolis or its vicinity.

16, That the medical council are fully assured, that in very many places, in which the small pox raged with great violence, the disease has been speedily and effectually arrested in its progress, and in some populous cities almost wholly exterminated, by the practice of vaccination.

17, That the practice of inoculation for the small pox, on its first introduction into this country, was opposed and very much retarded, in consequence of misrepresentations and arguments drawn from assumed facts, and of miscarriages arising from the want of correct information, similar to those now brought forward against vaccination, so that nearly fifty years elapsed before small pox inoculation was fully established.

18, That by a reference to the bills of mortality, it will appear that to the unfortunate neglect of vaccination, and to the prejudices raised against it, we may in a great measure, attribute the loss of nearly two thousand lives by the small pox, in this metropolis alone, within the present year.

19, That the few instances of failure either in the inoculation of the cow pox, or of the small pox, ought not to be considered as objections to either practice, but merely as deviations from the ordinary course of nature.

20, That from all the facts which they have been able to collect, it appears to the medical council, that the cow pox is generally mild and

harmless in its effects; and no instance has come to their knowledge, in which there was reason to admit, that vaccine inoculation had of itself, produced any new or dangerous disease, as has been ignorantly and unwarrantably asserted; but that the few cases which have been alleged against this opinion, may be fairly attributed to other causes.

21, That if a comparison be made between the effects of vaccination, and those of inoculation for the small pox, it would be necessary to take into account the greater number of persons who have been vaccinated within a given time, it being probable, that within the last seven years, nearly as many persons have been inoculated for the cow pox, as were ever inoculated for the small pox, since the practice was introduced into this kingdom.

22, That many well known cutaneous diseases, and some scrophulous complaints, have been represented as the effects of vaccine inoculation, when in fact they originated from other causes, and in many instances occurred long after vaccination, but that such diseases are infinitely less frequent after vaccination than after either the natural or inoculated small pox.

Having stated these facts, and made these observations, the medical council cannot conclude their report upon a subject so highly important and interesting to all classes of the community, without making this solemn declaration.

That in their opinion, founded on their own individual experience, and the information which they have been able to collect from that of others, mankind have already derived great and incalculable benefit from the discovery of vaccination: and that it is their full belief, that the sanguine expectations of advantage and security, which have been formed from the inoculation of the cow pox, will be ultimately and completely fulfilled.

To the Editor of the Belfast Magazine.

SIR,
A SHORT time ago as I was reading the seventh volume

of the spectator, No. 515, I met with the following hymn, in French, said to have been written by a Monsieur des Barreaux, one of the greatest libertines of the age in which he lived; but who was afterwards as great a penitent. The praises there bestowed upon it raised in me a desire to see it in English; therefore as I have never met with it any where, in that language, I have sent a copy of it for insertion in your Magazine for this month, in hopes some of your classical correspondents will favour the public and me with a translation of it in a future number. Your giving it a place in some spare corner of your pages will oblige a Subscriber.
Ballinohinch, Nov. 1809. S.

Grand dieu, tes jugemens sont remplis
d'équité;
Toûjours tu prens plaisir à Nous être
propice.
Mais j' ai tant fait de mal, que jamais ta
bonte
Ne me pardonnera, sans choquer ta justice.
Oui, mon dieu, la grandeur de mon impi-
eté,
Ne laisse à ton pouvoir que le choix du
supplice;
Ton intérêt s'oppose à ma félicité;
Et ta clemence même attend que je périsse.
Contente ton desir, puis qu'il t'est glori-
eux;
Offense toy des pleurs qui coulent de
mes yeux;
Tonne, frappe, il est tems, rends moi
guerre pour guerre;
J'adore en périssant la raison qui t'aig-
rit,
Mais dessus quel endroit tombera ton
tonnerre,
Qui ne soit tout couvert du sang de Jesus
Christ.

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

*Account of the Management of Bees
on Mount Himettus, in Greece;
by George Wheler, Esq.*

“THE hives which they keep their bees in, are made of willows, or osiers, fashioned like our common dust baskets, wide at the top, and narrow at the bottom; and plastered with clay, or loam, within and without. They are set the wide end upwards. The tops being covered with broad flat sticks, are also plastered with clay at the top; and